Table 1S. Hemodynamic parameters in the *Fpr2/3+/+* and *Fpr2/3-/-* mouse mesenteric microcirculation

		Diameter (μm)	**Cell flux** (no. cellsxmin^{-1})	**Wall shear rate** (8000xV_{mean}x1.6^{-1}xD_v^{-1})
Fpr2/3+/+	Sham	29.2±1.5	8.8±1.8	425.3±12.5
	Is	28.3±2.5	11.8±2.8	N/A
	I/R	27.5±1.1	18.0±8.2	315.7±30.3**
Fpr2/3 -/-	Sham	28.3±2.5	17.0±6.1	384.2±32.0
	Is	27.5±2.8	18.8±4.7	N/A
	I/R	26.7±1.7	19.7±6.2	357.3±36.9

The diameter of the mesenteric vessels analyzed are here reported. Similarly, values for wall shear rate and cell flux are shown. Mice were exposed to I/R (30 min of ischaemia and 90 min of reperfusion) along the procedure described in the Methods. Data are mean ± SEM of 8 animals per group. * vs. respective Sham group.

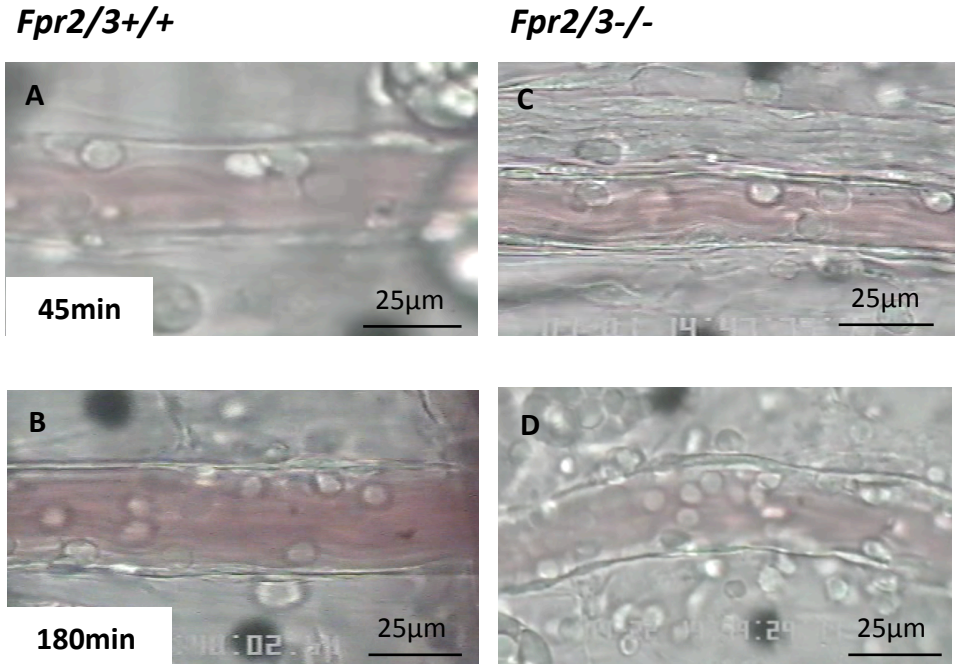

Figure 1S. Vascular inflammation in *Fpr2/3-/-* mice as assessed by intravital microscopy. Wild type (*Fpr2/3+/+*) and null (*Fpr2/3-/-*) mice were subjected to 30 min clamping of the superior mesenteric artery, followed by a reperfusion phase lasting 45-180 min. (A and B) Representative images of *Fpr2/3+/+* mice mesenteric vessels undergone ischemia procedure for 30 minutes and reperfusion for 45 and 180 minutes respectively. (C and D) Representative images of Fpr2/3-/- mice mesenteric vessels undergone ischemia procedure for 30 minutes and reperfusion for 45 and 180 minutes respectively. N=6-8 mice per group.

Figure 1S

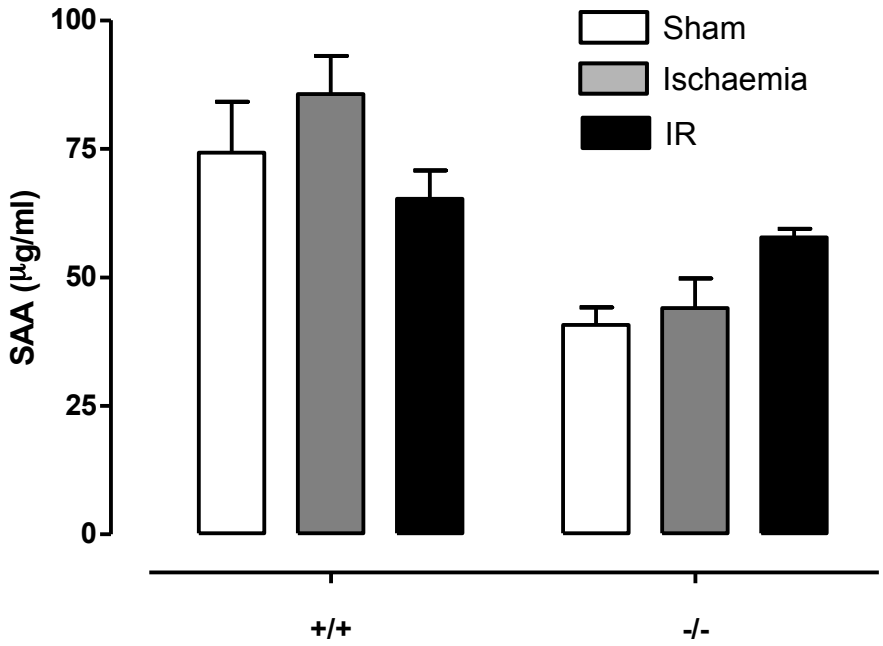

Figure 2S. Serum Amyloid A (SAA) levels detected by ELISA. SAA levels detected after ischemia (30 minutes) or IR (30+90 minutes) in wild type (*Fpr2/3+/+*) and null (*Fpr2/3-/-*) mice. N=6 mice per group.

Figure 2S

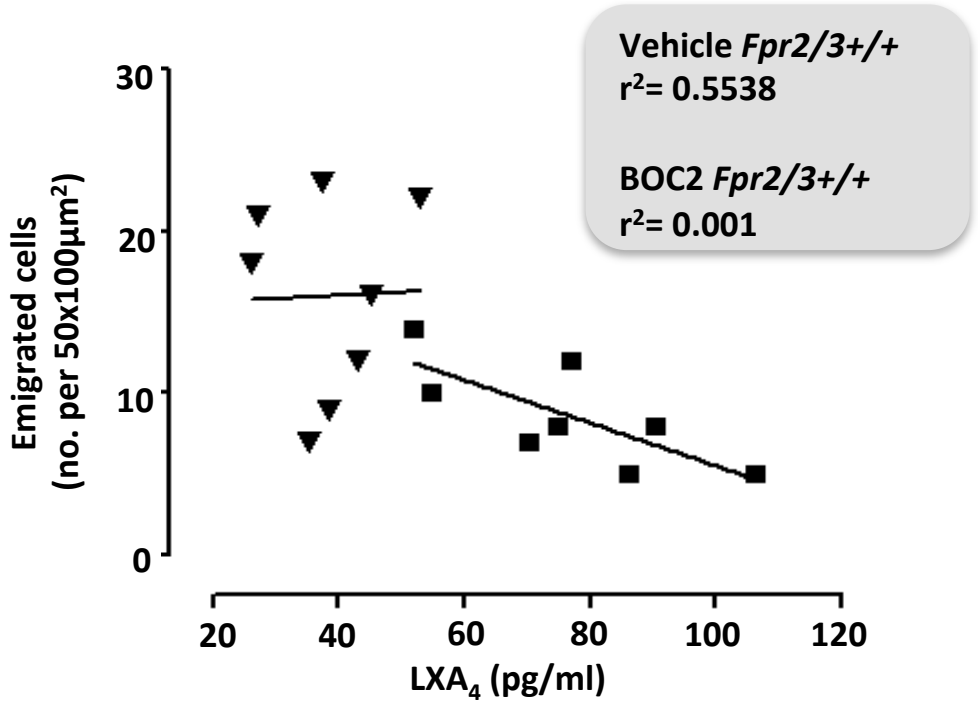

Figure 3S. Correlation between LXA_4 levels and cell emigration. LXA_4 levels measured in the plasma at the end of ischaemia correlated with the number of emigrated cells at the end of reperfusion phase in wild type (Fpr2/3+/+) mice. This correlation is highly disrupted by Boc2 administration. N=6 mice per group.

Figure 3S

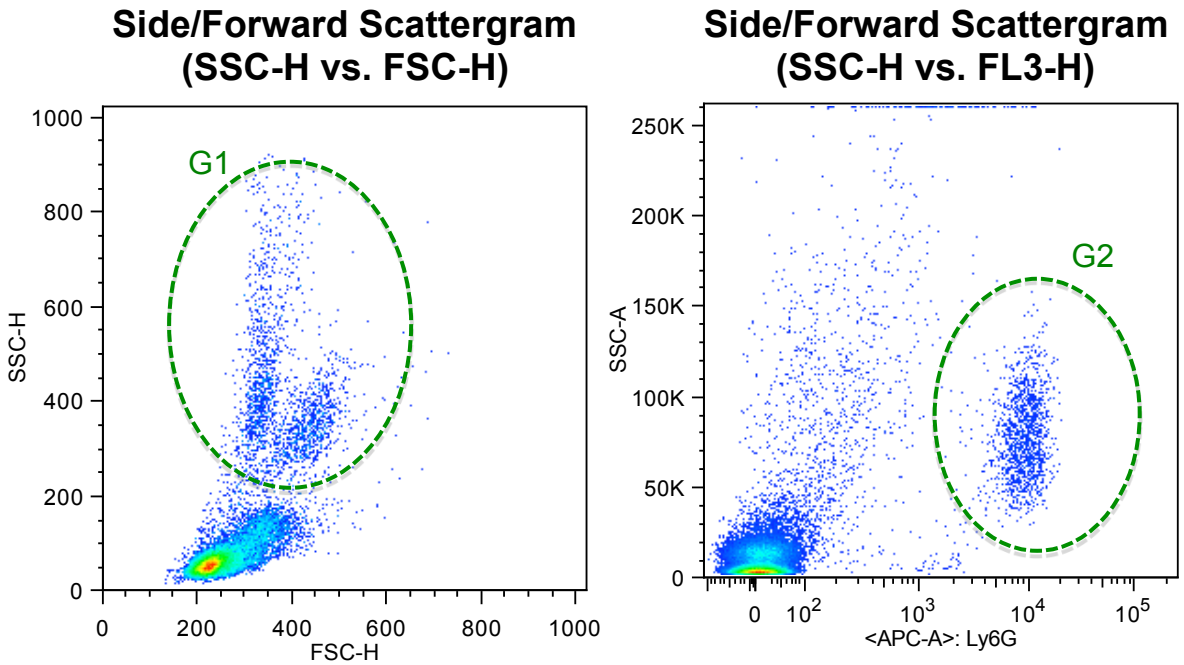

Figure 4S. Representative plot for side/forward scatter considered for whole blood FACS experiments. Left Panel: dot plot showing the granulocyte population as defined by FCS and SSC, with the definition of Gate 1. Right Panel: dot plot showing identification of the Ly6G+ve population as defined against the SSC values. This population was used to identify platelet-related signals (CD41+ve as defined in Figure 4, Main Text).

Figure 4S

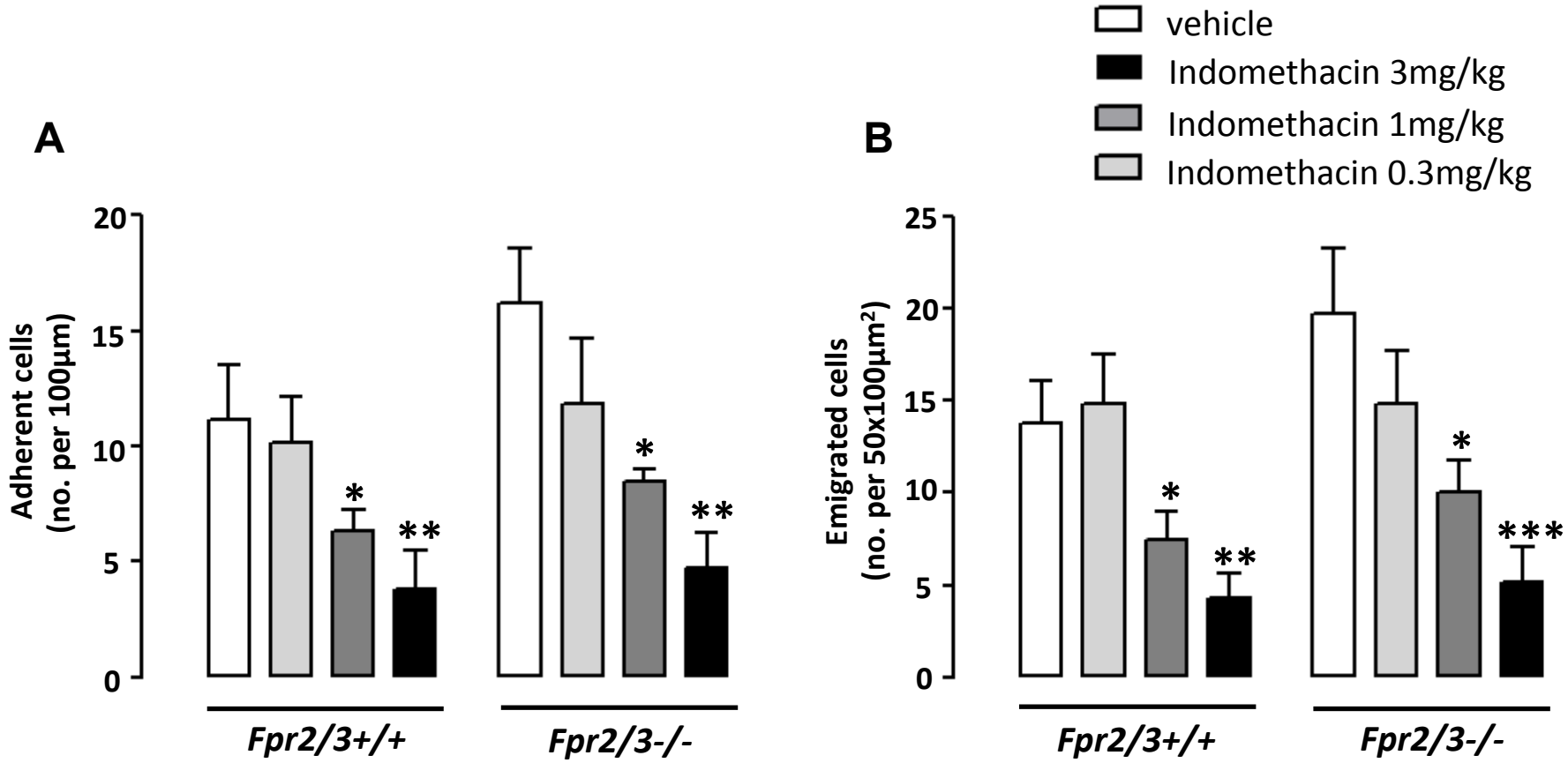

Figure 5S. Effect of indomethacin on leukocyte adhesion/emigration. Wild type (*Fpr2/3+/+*) and null (*Fpr2/3-/-*) mice were subjected to 30 min clamping of the superior mesenteric artery, followed by a 90 min reperfusion phase. Mice received vehicle (1ml/kg) or the reported doses of indomethacin i.p. 30 min prior to ischemia. Bars report the number of neutrophils adherent (A) or emigrated (B) into the subendothelial tissue. Mean ± SEM of 8 mice per group. **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01 *vs.* respective vehicle group.

Figure 5S